

# Christian Secretary.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY BURR & SMITH.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE CHURCHES."

TERMS—\$2 PER ANNUM—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

VOL. IV.

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NO. 52.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY  
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TERMS.

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agents becoming responsible for six or more sub-  
scribers.

Advertisements will be inserted on the usual  
terms of advertising in this city.

All letters and communications on subjects con-  
nected with the paper, may be addressed to BURR  
SMITH—post paid.

## Missionary Intelligence.

From the Baptist Missionary Magazine for March.

ASIA.

Under this head will be found a pretty full  
account of this mission. It will be seen that our mis-  
sionaries, though single handed, are laboring with  
great industry. We invite particular attention to  
the appeal from Mr. Barker. The circumstance  
of having a single convert, as mentioned in Mr.  
Barker's journal, is of great moment, as an evi-  
dence that God has put his hand to the work. Those  
instrumentalities which Heaven is wot to bless,  
now brought to bear extensively upon pagan  
lands in that province, and if we labor in faith, we  
may expect that our labors will be crowned with  
success.

ASIA is a province under British authority, ly-  
ing between Bengal and Thibet, 700 miles in  
length by 70 in breadth, intersected by the Bra-  
hmaputra and several other rivers. Our mission is  
located in Upper Asia, supposed to be a healthy  
region, and one which has recently assumed some  
importance from the introduction of the tea-plant,  
which is now being cultivated successfully, and  
considerable extent.

GREECE.

Communications of a highly interesting char-  
acter have been received, during the last month,  
from our missionaries in Greece. Mrs. Dickson  
is improving in health, but without any imme-  
diate prospect of a perfect restoration. The other  
missionaries were in usual health.

The mission at Patras is prospering; one per-  
son is mentioned as having recently become a  
useful convert. The town authorities have made  
a written request to Apostolos, as agent of the  
Baptist mission, to supply the public schools with  
scriptures and tracts. The communication is  
made in language highly creditable to our mis-  
sionary of that station. "It makes mention par-  
ticularly," says Mr. Love, "of the praiseworthy  
works of the mission in that town."

Messrs. Love and Buel are in correspondence  
with the Lord High Commissioner, upon the sub-  
ject of furnishing on their part, certain books for  
the common and other schools of that republic;  
and they have received from his Excellency  
through his Secretary, very gratifying assurances  
of his readiness to accept the kind offices thus  
offered, by recommending the books named.—  
Ayland's Elements of Moral Science had been  
previously translated, and a benevolent individual  
within a few days has placed three hundred dol-  
ars at the disposal of the Board, for publishing an  
edition in Modern Greek, for gratuitous distribu-  
tion.

TAVOY.

We have received from Mr. Mason a map of  
southern Tavoy, accompanied with notes upon  
the same as a field of missionary labor, which will  
be published in our April number. The map is  
now in the hands of the engraver.

## Recent Intelligence.

SIAM.—Since the last number of the Magazine  
went to press, intelligence has been received from  
our stations, both in Asia and in other  
parts of the world. Letters have been received  
from Messrs. Jones, Dean and Goddard. We  
are room at this time, only for the following ex-  
cerpt of a letter from Mr. Dean, of the recent date  
Aug. 26, 1841.

You may be interested to learn that we have  
commenced a class in theology, composed of mem-  
bers from the Chinese Church. They held their  
first recitation last evening, and though the class  
present consists of only two members, viz, the  
assistant (Keok Cheng) and the school teacher,  
we have the prospect of an increase of numbers  
soon. The object is to qualify them for more ef-  
ficient helpers in preaching the gospel to the Chi-  
nese; and we commence on the plan of giving  
them a somewhat systematic course of instruction,  
taking a list of subjects, beginning with the being  
of God, evidences of inspiration, &c. These na-  
tive converts are more in need of a course of in-  
struction on the plan of systematic Theology than  
students at home; besides which, they attend our  
daily worship, where a plain exposition of the New  
Testament, with practical remarks, is attempted.  
The class for the present is to meet twice a week,  
on Tuesday and Thursday evenings; the ex-  
cuse is opened by prayer, when each member  
reads a dissertation on the subject proposed, after  
which we all propose questions and answer each  
other as well as we can. The class takes notes  
of what is said, and the season closes with prayer,  
a few who are not members of the class, come in  
the evening to listen. The importance of raising  
up and qualifying native assistants is admitted by  
all to be an object of great importance, but it must  
be the result of time and persevering and prayer-  
ful effort; and though this with us is the day of  
small things, yet as being connected with the  
future, it is not to be despised. We ask your  
prayers that God may make these endeavors the means  
of saving souls, and of building up his church in  
this land of ignorance and sin. Keok Cheng  
spends his time in visiting the people, and distribu-

ting tracts under the supervision of br. Goddard,  
who goes out with him occasionally, an exercise  
which will be profitable to him in speaking the  
language, while he may afford the assistant im-  
portant aid by giving countenance to his labors,  
and suggesting the best mode of applying the  
truth.

Yesterday was the day for our meeting in the  
bazaar, and the service was conducted by the  
school teacher. This was the first time he had  
taken the lead of religious worship in so public a  
manner, though he had often made remarks and  
engaged in prayer on such occasions. He has  
generally a good command of language, and has a  
clear and discriminating mind, yet on this oc-  
casion his efforts were a perfect failure. He took  
for his text the language of Peter, "Lord save me;"  
&c., which afforded a good theme for remark, and  
the service was rather interesting. The failure  
of the young man may do him good. The old  
man who was transacting important business, who  
had before been alluded to, as having  
been for the last six years a member of the Catholic  
church, was at meeting yesterday as well as last  
Sunday. This man having had some diffi-  
culty with the Catholic priest, came to us last  
Sunday evening, and attended the exercises of the  
day, and came the next day, and last Sabbath took  
part in our prayer meeting, but was still so much  
encumbered by the forms of Catholicism that he  
begged us to forgive his sins, and did not forget to  
pray to "Mary, the holy mother of our Lord."—  
This man is capable of doing us much harm or  
much good, and though we are not prepared to  
promise ourselves much advantage from him, still  
we are glad of an opportunity to teach him the  
truth as it is in Jesus. Last week another Chi-  
naman who had previously been before the church  
for examination, renewed his request for baptism,  
but we were not ready to encourage his reception.

MERGUI.—Mr. Brayton writes under date of  
July 24, 1841—from which we make the follow-  
ing extract. Mrs. Brayton had recently been  
dangerously sick, but was then convalescent with  
a prospect of speedy recovery to perfect health.

My last of April 10 gave some account of our  
laborers up to that time. Our school commenced  
May 24. We have at present 15, all of whom be-  
long to Christian families, but two. Some notice  
of these two, I presume will not be uninteresting.

One is Cher-klee, son of Ta-moh, the chief at Ti-  
gerhead, the young man to whom I referred in  
my last. At the commencement of the rains, he  
told his parents he wished to go to the city to at-  
tend school, adding, "I am determined to be a  
Christian." His parents would not grant his re-  
quest. He then said, "I must go." He embraced  
the first opportunity and came. After being here  
about a month, he asked for baptism, and gave  
such evidence of a change, that we felt it to be our  
duty to grant his request. He was accordingly  
baptized June 27. He yet appears well, and we  
cannot but hope and pray that he may be a blessing  
to his father's family.

The other is a young woman belonging to a  
family, who, at the commencement of the rains,  
came from the Palaw district to attend school  
with us during the rains. But before commencing  
study, the whole family wished to go up the  
Tenasserim on a visit. They did so, and for  
some unknown cause, did not return, and were  
opposed to having the young woman come. She,  
however, withstood their opposition and came. I  
suppose she never saw a book before, yet she has  
learned to read well any thing we have printed.

The 11th instant she requested baptism, and gave  
very clear evidence of having been born again.  
The same day she, with three little girls belong-  
ing to Christian families, were baptized, making  
five Pgho Karen baptized here the present rains.

Our scholars are now all members of the church,  
except one little boy about 5 years old.

The number of our Pgho church in this vicinity  
is at present 18, called the Ka-mah-kah church.

BASSAS.—The following is an extract from a  
letter from Mr. Day, dated Bexley, Oct. 4, 1841.

Mr. Day, a man of color, is preacher and school  
teacher. Bexley is six miles above Edina, on the  
St. John river. The school contains about thirty  
scholars, and continues to be in a flourishing  
condition. A church was about to be organized in  
Bexley; the Saturday after the date of Mr. Day's  
letter had been appointed for that purpose.

The natives are attentive and solemn when the  
word is preached. Three head men have for-  
bidden work on the Sabbath, and they are fast losing  
confidence in their gregrees; few will vindicate  
their recitation last evening, and though the class  
present consists of only two members, viz, the  
assistant (Keok Cheng) and the school teacher,  
we have the prospect of an increase of numbers  
soon. The object is to qualify them for more ef-  
ficient helpers in preaching the gospel to the Chi-  
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For the Christian Secretary.

Letters on Important Subjects.—No. 5.

ON SEARCHING THE SCRIPTURES.

The Holy Scriptures being given by inspiration  
of God, have special claims to our attention.—

They contain the mind and will of God as revealed

to salvation and eternal life through our Lord Je-  
sus Christ. In many countries our fellow men  
are deprived of the Bible. Many millions of people  
have not received the Holy Scriptures in their  
own languages, consequently, they cannot search  
them. Some persons there are in every land  
where Bibles are published, who are unable  
to read them; but the direction given us to search  
diligently this Holy Book, apply to all who have  
or may have the same in their possession, and are  
capable of reading. Something more is intended  
in the several requirements relative to this subject  
than a bare perusal of the Bible. They demand  
a diligent searching of its contents, as one would  
search for hidden treasures, where time was to be  
allotted to the subject; where labor, perseverance  
and patience were needed, and where the most  
powerful inducements were prompting to the em-  
ployment. What should we think of a person  
who was transacting important business, who  
should receive a letter, and never read it, or hav-  
ing hastily read a part of it, lay it by as unworthy  
of his notice? Would not his conduct cast  
contempt upon his correspondent? How much  
more inconsistent for us, accountable sinners before  
God, to neglect the testimony which he has  
given of his Son. To let pass the opportunity of  
being saved, and thus cast contempt upon the  
compassion of God! In so doing, the heedless  
sinner at the same time reproaches his Maker and  
destroys his own soul. Yet this course is pursued  
by multitudes. The Bible may be in their houses,  
but not often in their hands. Or, if they read it,  
possibly it is to gratify curiosity, rather than to  
save their souls. Are there not some (I do not  
say they are Christians,) who plead various excus-  
es for not searching the Scriptures; they have  
not time, or their health will not permit it, or they  
cannot find sufficient entertainment in so doing.  
Now there may be something of truth in these ex-  
cuses in many cases, but they are generally as futile  
as the objections which a starving man might  
urge that he has passed the cravings of appetite,  
or that his stomach is so disordered that he can-  
not relish food. So indeed might the freezing  
sufferer avoid the fire and clothing because his  
sensibilities are benumbed. But let us just look  
at these sinful apologies a little.

"The person has not time." For what purpose  
is time allotted him? In a few days he goes to  
God to give account. He has not too much time  
to prepare to meet his God. In the Bible alone  
is found the direction how to do it. He has time  
to read about politics, the news of the day, all  
that sort of thing. Has not time? Well, he will  
soon have eternity. Is his health feeble? It may  
be so, and consequently he cannot endure much  
mental exertion. Well then, let his study, his  
prayer be, in proportion to his strength, devoted  
to that preparation which sickness calls upon him  
to be prepared for, and let all who are in health  
devote their precious time to the important pur-  
pose, to reading and obeying the Scriptures. Some  
cannot find sufficient food for the fancies in the  
Holy Scriptures. They an delight in reading  
fiction, they are quite at home in reading the pro-  
ductions of unrenewed man, whose writings like  
themselves are without hope and without God,  
who confess not that Jesus Christ is come in the  
flesh. Neither is it wonderful that unrenewed  
and sinful hearts, who will not come to the light,  
should prefer the corrupt and fascinating fables of  
our day, to the holy, enlightening, and elevating  
Gospel of Jesus, because they are of their father,  
the devil, and his works they will do. They are  
turned to fables. How different the taste, how  
much more exalted the character of those who  
delight to read the blessed word of the Lord. They  
delight in the law of God all the day, and they  
meditate upon it in the hours of silent night.—  
Here all the promises of the Gospel shine with  
convincing light and power, with consolation to  
the needy souls. Had not this word been their  
delight, they had perished in their affliction. O  
sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty!—  
Rejoice in the Lord, and read his word with glad-  
ness. There his holy name is divinely recorded,  
and there his oaths and promises are given. Are  
you in darkness, here in light to your feet, and  
a lamp to your path? Are you tempted by Satan,  
here the direction leads you to resist the devil,  
and he shall flee from you. Are you mourning,  
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"The thief that steals a man's property is unworthy  
of a place in society, and condemned to everlasting  
disgrace, but the back biter can wantonly de-  
stroy character, without injury to his own  
respectable standing in the community. No effort is  
spared to stay the tide of intemperance and other  
similar evils, and to alleviate the sufferings of  
their miserable victims, but who spends a thought  
in suppressing an evil, universally prevalent, in  
itself, not to speak comparatively, debasing and  
profiling of incalculable mischief and wretched-  
ness? Where is the sympathy for its victims who  
mourn for the bitterest of all earthly losses, an  
idolized reputation? We shall probably be ac-  
cused of exaggeration, but we speak the sober  
conviction of our judgment when we rank the as-  
sociated vices of which we are treating, among  
the worst enemies of virtue and happiness which  
infest enlightened society. It will be said that  
they are disreputable and detested by the virtuous  
and respectable. But it will need but very  
little observation to convince any one that this is  
true of their more exaggerated forms, while the  
very persons who would be heard loudest in  
denouncing slander are yet constantly addicted  
to it under a modified appearance.

We have supposed the cause of the complac-  
ency shown towards these evils to be chiefly the want  
of a proper understanding of what they are, and  
with this view we shall try to define them, with  
as much precision as the nature of the subject  
will admit. 1. All efforts to obtain information respecting  
the private affairs of another, by any means what-  
soever, unless the information is intended to be  
used for the benefit of the individual himself, or  
is absolutely necessary to the one who makes the  
inquiry, is officious meddling with what the med-  
dler has no business.

2. All voluntary conversation about the affairs,  
the peculiarities of character, or the conduct of  
another, unless for similar reasons is all imper-  
fident gossip.

3. The communication of any secret or of any  
unfavorable information respecting another, or his  
affairs, except it is more necessary to the individual  
to whom it is communicated, than injurious  
to the one to whom it relates, is tattling.

4. The repeating of any report, in any way injurious  
to the character or feelings of another,  
which is not authenticated beyond the possibility  
of error, or the expression of any opinion, either  
directly by implication, or by insinuation, unless  
it is positively known to be correct, is unqualified  
slander.

Unless our judgment is deceived the above rules

will prove, upon proper inspection, no more rigid,  
than strictly just, and we leave it for the reader  
to decide whether any of the common talk among  
those who never thought of bearing the name,  
falls within the limits of either of these vices;  
whether there is any prying, pumping, or med-  
dling now-a-days by respectable persons, whether  
there is any gossiping at tea parties, any tattling  
of secrets between individuals, or any peddling  
of rumors, or slanderous insinuations. In another  
number, we may attempt to point out some  
characteristics by which busy bodies may be dis-  
tinguished. In the mean time we would recom-  
mend, for the perusal of the reader, the "Stoke-  
ville Papers," the Knickerbocker of October and

December, 1841, particularly the history of the  
"Holy wars of Stokeville," in the October num-  
ber. We think pastors of churches might find  
a public reading of this last paper before their  
people extremely salutary. We cannot help but  
think it peculiarly



## THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

of different ages, who seemed to listen with great attention to every prayer, and to feel that God was present.

In this work the church has been greatly revived, though a few weeks before, it was exceeding low, and its members much discouraged; yet the weak have become strong like David,—the sorrowful and depressed comforted, and led to rejoice, and to say, "the Lord has done great things for us, whereof we are glad." Backsliders have been reclaimed, and have come forward with brokenness of spirit, many tears, and humble confessions to God and man.

In haste, Yours, MEDIECUS.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH CONTEMPLATED.—For the following intelligence respecting the revival in Lyne, we are indebted to the *Baptist Advocate*.

EAST LYME.—From a letter received by a friend, we learn that there is a revival now in progress in the villages known as Lyne and East Lyne. In the latter place, where there is a small Baptist Church, Elder Watrous is preaching, who is known to many of the friends in this city. Under his ministrations a revival commenced at the beginning of the winter, and on one Sabbath in January he gave the right hand of fellowship to 49 converts. He has preached for some time at Old Lyne and the number of converts there is supposed to be nearly 100. They are about to organize a Baptist Church in the latter place.

WOOLSEY ON BAPTISM.—The New York Baptist Register of the 25th ult. has the following notice of Mr. Woolsey's book.

"We only had the privilege of examining this work a few days ago, and are rather surprised, considering its excellence, and the originality, that it has not had a more extensive circulation. Br. Woolsey is pastor of the church at Norwalk, Conn.

REMARKABLE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL.—The Washington (Pa.) Reporter, mentions a remarkable religious revival which has recently occurred in that country, and thus remarks:

This revival has embraced in its benign influences, nearly the whole population—there not being a reviler or scoff of the truths of the Gospel left where the doctrines of infidelity held undisputed sway. The occupation of the two taverns in the place was entirely gone; the landlords and their wives having joined the Church, closed their bars, and determined to deal out no more liquor!

At Bealsville, in this county, the results of this glorious excitement are still more surprising, as to numbers, though the population embraced in its circle but few professedly *infidels*, we presume, and were, consequently, less disengaged to embrace the truths of Christianity. One hundred and sixteen souls professed religion and were happily added to the Church within the last few weeks. This number must embrace, with those previously in the Church, nearly the entire population of that place.

There is not a man in Bealsville who does not belong to the Church!

BELLS.—Our citizens seem to have a taste similar to the Russians in the article of bells. A large bell weighing upwards of 3000 pounds was placed in the belfry of the Episcopal Church, a few months since. Not long after, the bell on the Center Church was cracked, and was last week replaced by a new one, weighing 4,456 pounds. We have now some nine or ten large bells attached to the different churches in the city, whose music on a clear Sabbath morning may be heard for some miles around. The Center Church can probably boast the largest organ and the largest bell of any church in New England, if that is any credit to a Christian church.

THE FLOWER PEOPLE.—By a Lady.  
"It is my faith that every flower, enjoys the air it breathes."

Hartford, published by Tyler & Porter, 1842.

This is a beautiful little volume containing 228 pages, 16 mo. The descriptions of the different flowers, from the early *Snow Drop* of spring, to the later summer flowers, are accompanied with engravings, so neatly colored, as to closely resemble nature. Those who are fond of flowers will find this an interesting book. The typographical execution of it reflects much credit upon Mr. Williams the printer—it being in our estimation one of the best printed books ever issued from the press in this city. For sale by Tyler & Porter, No. 6 Asylum st.

WARM WEATHER.—The thermometers in different parts of the city stood at about 70 degrees above zero on Friday last. Early fruit trees, lichens, &c., appear to be just ready to put forth their leaves.

Accounts have been received at Salem, that the barque Gentleman arrived at Sierra Leone in January, having on board the Amistad Africans.

Up to the time our paper went to press, no news had been received from the Caledonia. She has now been due between two and three weeks.

Selected Summary.

A HAPPY EFFECT.—The Rochester Democrat says:—The Secretary of the Savings Bank of this city told us yesterday, that a lady has just deposited one hundred and twenty-five dollars in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he has signed the cold water pledge in July last. Such a fact should be heralded to all the world, as one of the blessed fruits of temperance.

A HUGE COAL MINE.—Caravans papers to the 15th of January, received at the office of the Journal of Commerce have much to say about an immense coal mine recently discovered in the neighborhood of Porto Cabello. It is said to be 15 miles wide, and more than 15 miles in length. The coal lies at the surface, and extends in huge veins over an immense space; it borders the sea five leagues; and its quality is acknowledged by engineers to be superior to the best English. So vast a mine has never been seen before, and its veins, 3 or 4 yards in diameter, and of an infinite number, have surprised all who have seen them.

in the city (Baltimore) at the present time there is great alarm on account of the currency. The railroad orders supply most of the small change of the city, being mostly of them of lower denominations than one dollar, have recently depreciated to 40 or 50 per cent. below par, and the merchants and tradesmen have refused to take them, and pay at their specie value. There are about \$1,600,000 in circulation principally in this city, and it is said a new one was made redeemable in specie, but in city persons, the holders are now at the mercy of the brokers, who are depreciating it as much as possible, for the purpose of speculation. The people have become so much alarmed, that for a week past, some two or three thousand persons have assembled every night, and speeches have been made, and one of the State Senators burnt in effigy; there has not been, however, as yet, any outbreak of popular violence.

OPERATIONS AT THE MINT.—The report of the Directors of the Mint in Philadelphia furnishes the following, as the extent of its operations during the year 1841. It appears that the deposits of gold at Philadelphia within the year amounted to \$715,173, and those of silver to \$562,446. Of the gold, \$248,478 was derived from the mines of the United States, viz.—from Virginia, \$22,737; North Carolina, \$76,431; South Carolina, \$3,440; Georgia, \$139,796; Tennessee, \$1,212; Alabama, \$1,563. For the first time, too, deposits of domestic silver amounting in value to \$4,798, have also been received.

SENECA LAKE.—It is a remarkable fact—a fact like the lake itself, too deep to fathom—that the Seneca Lake never freezes over in the severest winters. While the much larger lakes, Ontario, Erie, Michigan, Huron, and even Superior itself, are, annually, for several weeks locked firm in the fitters of ice, the Seneca is always open.

THANKSGIVING IN TEXAS.—The 22d of March being the anniversary of the National Independence of Texas, President Houston has recommended that the day be observed as one of devout exercises, thanksgiving and prayer.

THE COLUMBUS (OHIO) JOURNAL speaks of the continued warm weather in that region. In the preceding week three barns were burned by lightning in various parts of the State.

It is stated that the slave trade has increased to a frightening extent on the shores of northern Africa and in the Mediterranean. The Greek marine is engaged in this traffic, and the Tuscan flag is also made use of.

Value of American Manufactures in 1841, about \$200,000,000—Home consumption thereof, about \$183,000,000.

A gentleman in Ohio has lately imported a cow which cost him thirteen hundred dollars.

A SIMPLE MAGNET.—Our friend Davis of Boston, who is probably the greatest magnetizer in the U. S. States, lately showed us a simple method of producing a magnetic needle, a knowledge of which may often prove especially useful in determining directions, where a regular compass cannot be readily obtained. The process consists in simply twisting a piece of wire, or iron rod.—Mr. Davis took a piece of the smallest kind of nail-rod, about six inches long, and fixed one end in a vice, twisted the iron (cold) two or three times round; and then balancing it on the point of a needle—it readily assumed its true magnetic position, of north and south. Such little discoveries tend to bring the most useful sciences within the reach of every capacity, and contribute largely to the prosperity of free and enlightened communities.—N. Y. Mechanic.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1842.

An important decision has been made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, in relation to the trial of slaves claimed in the free states by the citizens of the South. The Court decided that it was unconstitutional to subject the parties to a trial, and that Congress alone had the power to prescribe the rules of proceeding in such cases.

Mr. Clay made his long looked for speech in the Senate on his Retrenchment Tariff Resolutions. He spoke upwards of two hours reviewing the resolutions, and explaining their objects *seriatim*. The most intense interest pervaded an assembly, which, in point of fashion, intelligence and beauty was never surpassed even in that chamber.—Mrs. Madison, under the belief that Mr. Clay was making his closing speech, honored the Senate with her presence. Every nook and corner was densely crowded. The reporters, in a more material sense than Macbeth by Banquo's ghost, were literally "gush'd from their stools" some of which were even taken possession of by ladies. The effort of Mr. Clay is regarded by his friends as among the greatest of his life, challenging the admiration even of his political opponents.

The following article we take from the New York American of March 1st, 1842—We do not receive the Georgian.

A CALL FROM THE SOUTH FOR A TARIFF.

The Savannah Georgian holds this language:

PROTECTION.—A state of feeling is growing up in the South upon this subject, very different from that existing ten years ago. It is natural that it should be so, when it is but too evident that our interests lead us to such a change.

At Elizabethtown, of the former place.

At Goshen, Feb. 23d, by Rev. C. B. Everest, Mr. Jonathan Wadsworth Jr., to Miss Ann P. Lucas.

At Tolland on the 15th ult. by Rev. Mr. Marsh, Mr. James Jones to Miss Juliette E. Luce.

At Suffield by Rev. A. C. Washburn, Mr. D. Pease to Miss Susan K. Alden.

At Plainfield on the 25th ult. by Rev. Mr. Peckham, Mr. Oliver Douglass Esq. of Killingly, Miss Maudie Galup of Plainfield.

At a Court of Probate held at Suffield, within and for the District of Suffield, on the 2d day of Feb. A. D. 1842.

Present, LUTHER LOOMIS, Esq. Judge.

UPON the petition of HORACE SHELDON, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, shewing to this Court that he is guardian of Aurelia M. Gillett, James F. Gillett, and Horace M. Gillett, of said Suffield, within said district, minors, that said minors are the owners of real estate situated in said Suffield, viz.—the Gillett farm so called, bounded south on highway, east on land belonging to the heirs of Oliver Sheldon deceased, and the heirs of Oliver Parsons deceased; north on land owned by Edwin Kent, Albert Kent, Levi Stanley, and heirs of Oliver Sheldon, deceased; west on land belonging to Martin Sheldon and Edwin Kent, containing about one hundred and ten acres, together with the buildings thereon standing, valued at about three thousand dollars. That it would be for the interest of said minors to have said land and buildings sold, and the avails loaned on good security, as the law requires; praying for liberty to sell said property for the purposes aforesaid, as per petition on file.

It is ordered by this Court that said guardian give notice of said application, by causing the same to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Hartford, in the County of Hartford, three weeks successively, at least six weeks before the hearing; and that said petition will be heard at the Probate Office in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Certified from record.

LUTHER LOOMIS, Judge.

Suffield, Feb. 2, 1842.

SECOND VOLUME OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD.

A Monthly Publication—Designed for all Denominations of Christians.

January, 1842.

EDITOR'S ADDRESS:

T. H. STOCKTON, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of the public is very respectfully solicited to the following statements, illustrative of the character of this periodical.

I.—ITS OBJECT.—The CHRISTIAN WORLD is devoted to the advancement of ALL CHRISTIAN INTERESTS.

II.—ITS PLAN.—This contemplates FOUR MAIN DEPARTMENTS: 1. *Bible Christianity.* 2. *Organized Christianity.* 3. *Connections of Christianity.* 4. *A Christian Miscellany.* As far as practicable, the first will be occupied by original and independent expositions of the Religion of Christ, as found in the Bible; the second, by original sketches of all Churches and Benevolent Institutions—each association to be represented by competent authority of its own; the third, by original reviews, on strict Christian principles, of such subjects as the Government, Literature, and Philosophy, Science, and the Art of the World; and the fourth, by geographical, historical, and biographical characters, events, descriptions; poetry, &c. &c. aphorisms; general intelligence, statistics, &c.

III.—ITS MEANS.—1. A CHOICE CIRCLE OF CORRESPONDENTS, qualified by ample personal acquaintance and social connections and distinctions, to furnish all departments, richly, with original communications. The first volume contained contributions from thirty writers—including eighteen ministers of the Gospel, some of whom are of high reputation—representing, in whole, eleven Christian denominations.

2. AN EXTENSIVE SELECTION OF THE MOST VALUABLE PERIODICAL AND OCCASIONAL PUBLICATIONS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN—especially such as may be considered as organs of the interests and institutions comprehended in the Plan.

IV.—STYLE AND TERMS OF PUBLICATION.—1. STYLE.—As heretofore, the regular publication will consist of one number, of eight pages, in large, quarto form, enclosed in a cover, every month. Occasional only the pages will be multiplied.

2. EMBELLISHMENTS.—The JANUARY NO. is adorned with a fine print, from a London plate, of the PLAN OF JERUSALEM, with a drawing by CATHERINE. As such embellishments are, however, very expensive, the frequency of their appearance will depend on the profits of the work.

3. TERMS.—One copy, \$1.25 per annum; five copies, \$5—always in advance. No orders need be sent without the money. Postmasters will frank letters with remittances.

BAPTIST MEMORIAL.—The 2d number of this very instructive, valuable and cheap work is now received and ready for delivery at the book store of the subscriber, No. 180 Main street.

GURDON ROBINS, Feb. 22, 1842.

4. COVER.—The cover of the book is to be made of a cloth, and will be sold at a moderate price.

5. REMOVAL.—RODERICK TERRY & CO. have removed to Stores No. 31 and 33 Commerce, foot of State street, where they offer for sale a full supply of goods in their line, at the lowest prices.

March 11, 1842.

6. BAPTIST CHURCH CONTEMPLATED.—For the following intelligence respecting the revival in Lyne, we are indebted to the *Baptist Advocate*.

EAST LYME.—From a letter received by a friend, we learn that there is a revival now in progress in the villages known as Lyne and East Lyne. In the latter place, where there is a small Baptist Church, Elder Watrous is preaching, who is known to many of the friends in this city. Under his ministrations a revival commenced at the beginning of the winter, and on one Sabbath in January he gave the right hand of fellowship to 49 converts. He has preached for some time at Old Lyne and the number of converts there is supposed to be nearly 100. They are about to organize a Baptist Church in the latter place.

WOOLSEY ON BAPTISM.—The New York Baptist Register of the 25th ult. has the following notice of Mr. Woolsey's book.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

## Poetry.

For the Christian Secretary.

### LINES.

Suggested on the death of Mrs. Emily Hazzard, of Suffield, Ct., who, when leaving the world, Feb. 7th, left for her surviving friends, the comforting assurance of going to enjoy a blessed immortality.

BY A. P. BEECH.

Another sound falls heavy on the ear

Attention! "Is the sad news of Death?"

And as the long sound vibrates, calls to mind

A sister in the bloom of youth cut down.

My soul! how eloquent the strain: it speaks

Of all man's interests here, and the next world

To which he hastens. But why at mid-day wakes

This passing noise I hear? Ah! 'tis the tale

Of some departed one, forever gone

From earth's oft clouded scene." And has she gone?

Gone from a husband's smile, and fondest joy,

From her own offspring loved in life's first dawn,

Gone from a father's love, and mother's care,

From infant sister sweet, and brother dear,

All weeping in a world with bitter grief.

At early morn, or late at evening's hour,

No more she sits addressing words of sweet

Affection to the fidal crowd. Those lips

Are silent now, that once imparted sounds

Elegiac, and soft as whisperings

Nightly at summer's twilight hour. The car

Unstrung heeds not the call of friendship's voice;

These eyes that once shone bright, now dimmed in death,

With pious anxious care, no longer watch

Her smiling prattling boy. And has she gone?

Gone to the judgment of a welcomed tomb.

When prospects flatter, and through the veins full

Life's flowing tide runs rapidly, and on

The cheek mirth's rosy tints are seen, how hard

To give the passing hand to those we love?

But when comes life's dark gloomy night, the heart

Raves wildly in its darkening cell, the eyes

Grow dim, and fast the pale lips turn, the pulse

Ebbing runs low, and on the whitening brow

Death's night dew falls, thrice harder then, for 'tis

In earth's dark vale the last adieu.

Yes, Emily has gone! and ye who weep,

Weep for an angel numbered with the hosts

Of heaven. And can ye who best knew her here

From this frail world of woe her exit mourn?

Beyond cold Jordan's rolling surge, (through which

All mortals soon must pass,) think of her bliss,

With guilt unshaken, from vice corruption free,

Where sadness triumphs not, and gloom's dark cloud

Forgets to lower: unmasked she roves at will,

Where scruples rove amid the bowers of heaven,

Where beauties never fade, and breezes blow,

Spiced with ambrosial sweets, where angels touch

Their golden harps strings light the ear of God

To please, and years of balmy summer roll

Their changing courses round.

Our hearts feel sad

When friends like Autumn's withered leaves retire

To nothingness: for here with such how ent

We meet, and talk of sorrows keen, of pains,

And ills, of cherished hopes dethrown, of joy,

And gladness calm, and sweeter pleasures yet

In sunny days to come. But soon alas!

How soon Death's shaft abrupts the scene, and o'er

Our fondest friends the funeral pall obscure

Its shadowy dingle. In midnight's darkest hour,

There is a hope of morning light again;

It's so in Death; when all is dismal round

And breathless stillness reigns, a hope springs up

Of future union in a world of light,

Where rolling suns shall never go down, nor moons

Of smiling dice themselves withdraw.

Forget you not who mourn in cypress clad,

That others weep, whilst days of bitter grief

And sorrow pass you by, and nights of long,

Dark, lonely hours of gloomy sleeplessness.

The work of Christ is when others weep

The tear of sympathy to shed, and share

The burden of our neighbor's woe. The flesh

We love, and mourn to see it fade; but soon

The grave relentless, glutted with a world

Of bones, and like a hungry mealstrom fierce

Ingulps our fondest hopes. When long the sky

Has been o'ercast with clouds loose floating in

The air, how oft at evening's tranquil hour

By Him whose only hand can rule the storm,

They're gathered quickly up, and laid wide

Like vesture thread-worn, and the sun full orb'd

Goes down unclouded and serene. 'Twas thus

With her, when on the rim of mortal life;

All clouds of gloom and fear withdraw, and round

Her features mild a holy radiance glowed,

Playing the part of loveliness upon

Her dying cheek. How lovely in his last

Moments the Christian trusting in God!

Upon a shaded cliff where woodbines creep,

And nature's songsters carol to the breeze,

One summer's day I roved, and gathered stalks

Of flowers blooming wild, in colors bright,

In dewy glistening bathed, and sweeter than

The breath of love. Slow passed the sultry hours

Away; and when came Autumn's chilly days,

I went again, but all was desolate and cold.

The hoar frost white had laid them low.

And gloomy was the scene. The winter winds

Swelt fiercely o'er the hill, and hovered in shrieks

Doleful along the mountain's rocky side.

It was April's rosy morn, and down the glade

Ten thousand pleasant notes were whispering through

The trees as I wandered on the same

Leased cliff, whereon forth bursting from the wreck

Of winter's icy sweep the building creeps mid,

The daisies white, and woodland violet blue.

Fit was April's rosy morn, and down the glade

The resurrection day! Through all the realm

Dusky where weary pilgrims rest, are long

The angels tramp shall trill, and from the niche

Of true the progeny of Time shall rise,

If well prepared to sleep no more, not wake,

Nor die.

Suffield, Conn., March, 1842.

## Miscellaneous.

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

The Post Office needs Reforming.

Whenever a system becomes oppressive and vexatious, no matter what it is, it needs REFORMING.

If a person cannot write his respects on the title page of a pamphlet, or newspaper, without subjecting himself or his friends, to extra postage or fines, because it "contains an idea," the system calls loudly for REFORM.

If one Postmaster General can construe the laws to mean one thing, and his successor in office, as he understands it, declares it means another, the wording or construction or something is wrong—it certainly wants REFORMING.

If the Government and members of Congress use the mails, and all the friends of the Executive, and all the friends and members of Congress, can get their letters franked, and the Government does not pay its proportion of the expense, but lets it be done by letter writers and tradesmen, the system wants REFORMING.

If the mails are loaded down with novels, and printed matter in sheets weighing from four to eight ounces, or a pound, for one cent and a half, while a little scrap of a letter is charged 25 cents, the system or wording is bad—it wants REFORMING.

If a parent living at a distance from his family, wishes to write constantly by mail, and the postage costs him one or two dollars a day, for a few sheets of letter paper, the system is oppressive and inexstantly needs REFORMING.

If a person should own large landed property in the West, and should also hold the office of Postmaster for twenty years, and in the transaction of business can save himself from one to five hundred dollars annually, to say nothing of the emoluments of office, the system works unequally for the poor student, and industrious tradesmen. It wants REFORMING.

A single sheet of small size charged 25 cts., is rated too high. A workingman or family whose misfortune is to be poor, cannot afford to pay so much for correspondence. For these the system most urgently wants REFORMING.

If Postmaster in the discharge of his duty, as well as his clerks, be compelled to pry into letters, to count the pieces or enclosures, (instead of being charged by weight,) the system is *cazious*, nay, its tendency is *vicious*, and may mislead many a thoughtless clerk astray, when he spies money. It sadly points out the necessity of REFORMING.

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If the facts and grievances here stated do really exist, why does not every man immediately set about himself REFORMING.

When persons of all conditions in life come forward, without distinction of party and petition Congress for a revision of letter postage, it says in language not to be misunderstood, that the system wants thoroughly REFORMING.

When thousands, nay millions of letters, along all the great thoroughfares, are sent in the trunks and pockets of travellers, because they cannot afford to send them by mail, this says to all thinking and reflecting men, that the system urgently wants REFORMING.

When the greatest charms of life, the correspondence of distant friends, is abridged by the exorbitant rates of letter postage, affecting mostly the classes in humbler life, where it is hard to be borne, it says, the system wants REFORMING.

If the great interests of an intellectual and commercial people, demand a reduction of letter postage, the system most surely needs REFORMING.

### Pillars in the Church.

#### A SHORT SERMON.

GAL. 2: 9—James, Cephas and John, who seemed to be pillars.

Christians are currently called "God's building," and the temple of the Holy Ghost; and said to be "built up a spiritual house;" and as some occupy more important places than others in this spiritual house, they may properly be called pillars, or the main supports of the building in comparison with others.

But it is one thing to seem to be pillars, and another to be really such, as were James, Cephas and John. Some have sufficient desire to seem to be pillars, while the main interests of the Church derive little support from them. And such would do well to observe, *what it is to be pillars in God's building*.

In the first place, pillars should be of solid substance. In modern architecture, it is common to decorate the front of buildings, by what *seem to be pillars*, and are not. A large shell or effigy of a pillar is formed of thin and painted boards, which seems to bear a great pressure of responsibility, while, in fact, the burden is borne by some more modest and concealed supports. Now God's building does not need the help of such pillars. Those who would seem to be pillars, merely for show, and who have no solidity, and can bear no burden, had better take a more humble position. Imitation pillars are good for nothing but to look at. They are usually hollow, easily marred and defaced, and not unfrequently the habitation of mischievous vermin.

2d. Pillars should stand erect. Leaning pillars are painful to look at, and dangerous to the building. When the pillars in the church lose their upright position, the whole building is on the point of falling.

3d. Pillars should be *straight* and *not crooked sticks*. A bending pillar can bear but little pressure, and is very unpleasant to the eye. Crooked sticks can be brought into better advantage, in almost any other position.

4th. Pillars should be placed *under*, and not *on the top* of the building. They should bear the building, and not compel the building to bear them. Nor should they be placed at the sides in the position of battering rams, to be driven against the walls, as they sometimes are, by a most unfortunate mistake.

5th. Pillars should always be found in the *same position*. A weathercock should turn with the wind, but a pillar should be unmoved by wind and storm. A window or a blind should be here or there, in adjustment to the season or